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POTERY AND MISCELLANY.

Written for the Observer.

The Spirit of Melancholy.

BY BLACK.

Away! ye teeming phantoms of despair!
Hee 2 ud no more, with melancholy's pall,
The brightness of my spirit's better dreams;
Nor chill the warmer feelings of my heart!
Ye heed not! but within my bosom throng
A dark and dreary train of woeful thoughts,
Like sable warriors, destroying peace
And laying waste the eden of my mind!
The sunlight of my soul is gone, while night,
Sad, cheerless, and forlorn, usurps the place,
And I am changed!

The past appears to me
Like days of misery. Of childhood's time
There's naught but tears to be remembered, and
Of youth, but disappointment, fear, and woe.
The present shows the working of your hands—
The desert waste of life, without one green
Oasis, where the pilgrim soul may rest,
Or quaff the waters drawn from pleasure's fount;
And for the future! through its vista dim,
My spirit sees the shadows of that vale,
The name of *which is Death. Naught* intervenes
Save messengers of ill, who beckon with
The right hand I unto me, an I with the left,
Point to the gloom of Earth's mysterious way.

Rome-dale, Dec. 25, 1848.

The New York Volunteer.

THE OMNIBUS BELLE.

"Just two minutes too late," said I, as I crossed Park Row, towards the Astor, to take *my seat in one of* O'Keefe's omnibuses for Bloomingdale: St. Paul's Clock pointed at 22 minutes past four, and the next stage would not leave till 29 *minutes of five.* However, as there is always an omnibus waiting, and I was somewhat tired, I took my place, thinking to pass the intervening time in gazing at the passers-by, on foot, on wheels, and in the saddle, and perhaps, to vary my amusements, with a critical examination of the marvellous daubs on canvas, *that bedeck the exterior of Barnum's museum,* looking as if all the animals in the Ark had been sitting for their portraits to a sign painter, who had hung his pictures out to dry.

There is not a better point in the city to see the various phases of metropolitan life, than the one I was in, and O'Keefe's drivers, as they sit on their boxes, chanting at intervals, "Hudson street—ride up!" have an excellent opportunity to daguerreotype, mentally, human nature, as it eddies, and boils, and flows onwards, below them; let us presume that they improve the chance.

It is curious to observe, as you sit here, towards nightfall, how oddly the living tide that rolls up Broadway from below the Park, divides itself. On the Astor side you see none but well dressed men: young and old, they all have the appearance of gentlemen of leisure. Their clothes are well brushed, their boots bright, their hats glossy, their locks perfumed, and their hands gloved, and yet half of them, at least, are poor paid clerks, or fagging book-keepers who if they had been turned into the great thoroughfare in *their working dress,* would have seized the first opportunity to slink like guilty men into the side-streets and by-ways. Oh! Teufelsdrouck, Teufelsdrouck, there is indeed much too for thought in the philosophy of clothes. Don't think that I am sneering at the "comme il faut," gentlemen; on the contrary, such a display of broadcloth and fine linen is, to me, an evidence of that industry, sobriety, and diligence in business, which in this favored land seldom lack their reward.

On the Park side, the pedestrians are fewer, and look rather seedy or hurried. They evidently do not belong to the laboring class, but seem to be men with whom business has not prospered, and their garments having lost the true holiday gloss, they are reluctant to lounge home on the opposite walk, with the genteely-clad many, who seem, *from their careless, time-enough air,* always to have just returned from a party of pleasure.

Up Park Row, *into Chatham street,* travel the real laborers; the men whose hard hands make the wealth that others enjoy. They dig the cellars, raise the foundations, lay the beams, *pile the walls, and cover the roofs,* of the multitudinous *edifices of this great city. Their* labor it is that fashions everything that the world of civilization requires. They are a sober-minded, industrious, ambitious class; and possibly that man just now stepping past that huge plank labelled "The Presbyterian *Board* of Education,"—he with the satinet suit of dingy grey, and the tin pail in his hand, will be Mayor of the City or Alderman of his Ward in a year or two. All the tin pails you see go up Chatham street; for those sensible men take their dinners to their places of labor, while our fashionable friends over the way stand all day with an empty stomach, or may be take a nibble at a cracker. Ask one of them at two o'clock if he has dined—"Dined! oh, comme, I never dine till five!" he'll answer, as if 'twas something creditable to him. Persons like him don't comprehend that the wealthy and fashionable who dine late, do so because a late breakfast leaves them no appetite for *the* meal at a reasonable time. If they were at work from eight in the morning till night, their good sense would teach them to eat when hungry, fashion or no fashion.

Such was the sum of my reflections for the first minute after I took my seat in the omnibus, when they were interrupted by the entrance into the vehicle of a charming young girl of nineteen, or, thereabouts, whose appearance attracted all my attention, that politeness would allow me to pay to her. She was followed by a sprightly lad from Burgess & Stringer's, who laid upon the seat beside her a packet of books, through the thin paper covering of which I could see gleaming the gilded title on the back—Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," and Brantz Meyer's book, "Mexico as it was and as it is."—The beautiful girl—for she was exceedingly beautiful—modestly placed herself in the farther corner of the seat opposite to me, and looked from the windows upon the moving throng; but one could see that her thoughts were a thousand miles away. Probably, fancied I, as I remembered the title of her books, she has a father, brother, or lover, with our army in Mexico, and she is thinking that perhaps at this moment he is lying cold and stark on the battle-field; or, who knows a woman's heart! perhaps, rather, if the absent one be a lover, she is pressing her bosom with the idea that the faithless swain is far just at this moment, be on his knees before some black-eyed senorita—some Inesilla or Encarnacian, whose wanton blood courses hot and red beneath her clear brown cheek, like the flowing fires beneath the lava of Popocatapetl.

Just at this moment, from seventeen different directions, and from as many young stentors, came the cry of "Here's the Extra *Herald, got the great battle in Mexico*" and presently one of the noisy young urchins thrust a head in at the door with "Have a paper, sir?" Of course I bought one—everybody bought *extras then*—and was soon deep in the description of the bloody days of Cherubusco, *Molino del Rey,* and Mexico's *capital.*—How patriotic we all felt *then!* we, who "lived at home at ease," how proud of *our bravery*—what exultation in our victories. Every man trod with a firmer step, and a few of the pavement caught his eyes at an angle of not more than five degrees instead of *five and forty.* I devoured the news as the Yakuti do melted butter, eight pounds at a meal—and was plunged in a delightful trance over what we had done in the glorious conquest of the Halls of the Montezumas, when I was recalled to earth by the soft voice of my charming neighbor, who inquired, with a modest blush, if she might be permitted to look one moment at my paper. I hastened with politeness to present it to her, with the accompaniment of a bow, with whose heroic grace I flatter myself neither Gen. Scott nor Maj. Bliss need have been ashamed.—The maiden ran her fine eyes over the columns, with an intense interest expressed therein, that soon rendered her forgetful of the place she occupied, and of my presence, and convinced me that my first impression was true, that some one for whom she felt a deep regard was following the starry standard in its victorious march. I watched her as she read, with perfect impunity and had our omnibus had a rainy day's load—nineteen inside and twelve on the roof—it would have made no difference to her, so intently was her attention directed to the page before her.

Suddenly a moral paleness overspread her cheek, which was instantly succeeded by a blush of pleasure, as she dropped the paper on her lap, and audibly exclaimed "Thank God, he's wounded at last!" Then, recalled to herself by the sound of her voice, she turned towards me in a sweet confusion, which changed to a merry little laugh, provoked, I suppose, by my awkward look of surprise at the exclamation I had heard. However she said nothing to explain it—why should she?—but with a "thank you, sir," as musical as a robin's call in the month of May, returned the paper. While I was wondering what she could have meant, in stepped a third passenger, a stout, short, fat man, with a broad red face, whence looked out two piggy eyes, with an expression of vast self-satisfaction. He was well clad and undoubtedly a man of means. A heavy gold chain traversed his ample waistcoat, a diamond rather smaller than a filbert glittered in his shirt bosom, and on his little finger was a seal ring, with a crest engraved thereon—all the American aristocracy wear the like, bearing the crests of their families—Brown, of Broadway, engraver on stone, is the Garter-king-at-arms.

"Hey! hey! Your here! What for, Betsy?" cried the new comer, in a voice like a raw north-easter, addressing the young girl; and that horrid name, Betsy, in such a tone, jarred on the tympanum of my ear like the rasping of a winch in a September evening.

"Yes, Papa, I have been to buy some books," said the daughter—for so it seemed she was.

"Books! more books—its always books! Printers make 'em don't they!" said he with a curious sneer that I did not comprehend. "What are they about?" he added, taking them up—"O! Mexico, well come now, that's not so bad. Conquest of Mexico. P. R. E. Scott's Conquest of Mexico—didn't know, though, *them* was the old General's initials! Well, this *is* a great country, and no mistake—news came only to-day, and here we have a book all about it in two volumes—and nicely printed, too!"

The lovely girl was blushing rosy red at her sire's error, while I was struggling with laughter, when the old gentleman turned to me with—

"Great news to-day, sir!—seen the extry? Licked 'em all hollow! There they was, sir, d——n 'em! behind their stun walls, at Chapel tooth-pick—some great church steeple, I reckon—and up came our boys with *their tooth-picks*—no, no! their bay'nets, you know and Scott says to 'em, 'Boys go in!' and Je—hu, they went, they did, and the city was took! There's the merit for husbands, Betsey," he continued, turning to his daughter, heedless of her painful blushes, "none of your privates. I hope you are not a private, sir—I hate 'em, I do! Yes, them's the fellows, but none of your common soldiers, mind. A Major or colonel, anyhow, Betsey—somebody that is something, somebody that people knows and talks about! Nobody ever knew me, nor talked about me, nobody ever saw my name in the paper and since I ha'nt no son, my daughter must marry a conspicious man, one of the *most remarkable men in the country; there's enough of 'em,* and it shall be—I say it shall!" and he frowned on his child as if her deprecating look of shame had been meant as a contradiction. "Yes, shall: else, what's the use of being the richest man in the—the world, I'd like to know! would. Money is no good, unless you're talked about, and my time's got to come. There was Gunganti, the great fiddler, you might ha' had him. He was somebody, he was—name every where, every paper in the city was full of it, and there warn't a dead wall in town, but what had on it in letters as long as my leg, 'Gunganti has arriv.' Would'nt it a sounded well, though, to read in the papers—the celebrated Gungantic is about to lead to the hymeneal alter the daughter of——"

"Father, dear father!" *exclaimed the young girl ready* to burst in tears at this curious tirade of vanity——

"Time's up!" said a voice outside. The driver lunched heavily into his seat; there was an immense deal of clambering and scrabling on the roof; three bags of potatoes, *two boxes of carpenter's tools, and several* tin pails were hoisted up; four puffers threw away their cigars, and entered the stage, and in another minute we were tumbling up Broadway at a rate that precluded the *possibility of conversation. My friend with the signet ring was necessarily* silent, his daughter's face was hiden by her bonnet, and my curiosity somewhat excited, as you may suppose, by what I had heard, was compelled to *remain unsatisfied for the present,* at least, but I determined of course, to follow up what I had learned, if chance did not save me the trouble. Why, there are visible to the eye of faith, unravled ends of say, six two volume novels in every load of passengers that sidles up Broadway; catch the clue and wind it carefully, you will be *astonished to see what a good sized ball it will make;* large enough for the critics to play with for a month, knocking it about from one to another.

I had ready my sixpence, *preparatory* to leaving the *omnibus at the next corner, and was about to pull the* check strap, when my intention was anticipated by the father of my charmer, who alighted at the *same time as* myself. "So they unknown to me are neighbors of mine," said I, as I saw them enter with a pass-key the *new four story freestone front,* in the block next below my own domicile. *Strange I had never met them before,* But, after all, it was not strange, for in this immense city we may sleep for years within three feet of the *beautiful Miss This,* or the *charming Miss That,* (a *brick wall between us,*) without knowing their names, or even their features. It was only the other day, that I found out that my next door neighbor, on the left, was the celebrated philosopher, *Dr. Deepun,* author of "a speculative treatise on the Earth's Axle, and the best method of greasing the same," which made such noise in the scientific world some two years ago. I had heard however, before of my fellow passengers—of the father at least. I know he was rich, having made his money in rather a *disreputable business,* that he was ignorant *and brutal, but with soaring qualities;* that he was anxious for distinction of some sort in the world, and had made strong endeavors to attain office, but without success. *His ignorance might have been passed over,* that we know is done every day, but his superciliousness, his *affectation of aristocratic airs,* his gold chains, signet ring, and diamond pin, were so many stumbling blocks *that the General Committee* of his party could not get over. I knew too, that he had an only daughter, to whom he had given an excellent education, not from any esteem for learning, not that he believed that:

"When land and money's gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent,"

but, because by its means, he meant to procure for her a husband who, as he prased it, "was somebody"—a motive which at the first blush, seems laudable enough, but its origin with him was merely to gratify his own vanity. He was so anxious to be notorious somehow, that he thought to derive pleasure from being the father of the wife of *some* man about whom the world talked, no matter what his station, from the President of the United States up or down, as you please, to the great Gunganti, first violinist to His Ducal Highness the Prince of Dudesheimer. In some way it was necessary for him to be connected with what he called greatness. And it is curious how strong this desire is among men. Only a week or two since, I heard a couple of men talking of Barnaby Diddleum's success in humbugging the community, and the immense wealth he had thereby acquired. Now it seemed necessary to one of the speakers to connect himself in some manner with that wealth and Barnaby's greatness; he was a truthful man, could not claim him as brother uncle, or cousin; but he could say, and did, with an inexpressibly proud satisfaction stamped on his features,—"Well, sir, I and Tom Thumb's mother were born under the same roof, we were indeed. He had hit it—a ray of Barnum's glory was henceforth reflected from his head.

Some two or three months passed after my first meeting with my interesting fellow passengers, during which time I occasionally met the young lady, who only blushed a recognition. With the father I had some conversation; always, *he continued in one way or another,* to show that he was ever thinking how he should marry his beautiful child to some one who was famous. He had heard at one time that General Taylor was a widower, and had serious thoughts of offering to him his daughter, with a dowery of a cool hundred thousand, when he discovered his error. It was decidedly amusing to watch the progress of his itch for reflected greatness.

One morning as I was passing at an early hour the residence of this aspiring wight, I was startled by the loud and angry tones of his voice, addressed to his daughter, who was descending the steps slowly with her head bent, while stifled sobs came beneath her breast.

"Out of my house, you baggage! Go! never let me see your face again," said the old man," "This is what I've spent thousands of dollars for, is it! Go, go, and when you choose to obey me, come back, and not till then!" and first then seeing my approach, he slammed the door, and left the poor girl standing alone on the side walk, seeming in a perfect bewilderment of *grief,* not knowing which way to turn.

It was pure pity that led me to address her, which I did, respectfully inquiring if I could be of assistance to her; she started, looked up with tearful eyes, and seeing in mine, as she recognized me a genuine sympathy with her sorrow, she thanked me, and timidly enquired if I knew the way to D—— street; mentioning one of the poorer sort in the eastern portion of the city, she wished to go thither. I offered to procure her a carriage, but no, she preferred to walk she said, with some embarassment. I offered my service as a guide, which she gratefully accepted—it may be well to mention that my locks are thin and gray—and after half an hour's walk, during which very little was said by either of us, we arrived at a dilapidated, dirty three story building, No. 37, where she said dwelt a female friend, a sister of her mother's whom she wished to see. We found her in a newly furnished poverty stricken *back room in the second story.* She received her neice with a mixture of pleasure and astonishment, looking dubiously at me, and while she seemed to be asking whom I could possibly be, I bowed to my fair charge, muttered something about my hopes that she would soon be reconciled with her father, and took my leave, well repaid by her look of gratitude for the slight trouble I had taken; but curious quite curious, as to what had been the cause of the anger of that ungainly monster, her singular sire.

The next day I met him. "Where's my daughter?" said he abruptly.

"With your aunt, sir" replied I, in the same tone.

"Ha! ha! I thought so; she'll not stay there long.—Poor old woman, not a penny to bless herself with; can't hardly feed herself; Betsey won't stay there long, I'll have her back again begging pardon. Won't have it, though unless she'll mind. Only think, sir, I wanted her to marry the well known Abiathar Jinks, inventor of the patent clock that wakes you up in the morning, kindles the fire, and boils the tea kettle before you are out of bed; a man, sir, that's as likely to be famous as Robert Fulton or Professor Morse; but she would'nt hear of it, sir, but vowed she would marry none but Jo. Hildreth; Hildreth, sir; nothing but a jour printer, sir!"

"Well, but he may be a worthy young man nevertheless."

"Worthy, sir, what of that; who knows him? nobody, sir, nobody! But no fear sir, she'll be back and marry Jinks yet!"

"But in the meantime if Hildreth——"

"Never mind Hildreth, sir; she'll forget him; she must. Why they ha'nt met a dozen times in their lives They fell in love as they call it from having stood together alone half an hour under the same button-ball during a thunder shower. I wish the lightning——"

"Tut! tut!" exclaimed I, he'll marry her yet."

"Never," said he, and so we parted.

I had some recollection, I thought of one Hildreth, whom, as a boy, I had known, but I was not sure of the identity of my Hildreth with the one in question. If the same, he was a worthy companion for the heiress, I was sure; and determined to settle the question, I resolved to visit once more No. 37 D—— street, and ascertain from the fair Elizabeth herself, if it were so, my mind quite made up in any event, to assist the lovers to thwart the selfish and ridiculous design of the father. One always adopts the cause of the loving rebels be they right or wrong. But I found, on making my call, that the aunt had removed to some other part of the city, none knew whither, and all trace of their course was lost.

The little romance upon which my thoughts had been brooding, seemed likely to want its denouement, so far as I was concerned, for some weeks, when fortune, who loves to reward those who seek her favors, kindly stepped in, and gave me the thread, which I followed till I saw how fate sometimes choose to permit the course of true love to run.

The war was over, the volunteers were returninghome again to receive the thanks of their grateful countrymen. Many had already arrived, and every day the papers were filled with accounts of the presentation to this or that gallant officer of some costly testimonial, by friends and fellow citizens, as evidence of the high esteem in which they held his fortitude, his courage, and deeds of daring.

It was at this time that I again, one bright summer morning, took my seat in a Bloomingdale stage for a downward trip, and it happened when we arrived at the Park that I was the only passenger left, and as I left the stage I saw lying on one of the cushions a small packet, which on opening I found to contain a beautiful breast pin, composed of emeralds so set and arranged as to form a beautiful representation of the Mexican Cactus. On the gold back was engraved I. H. to E——, and around this in minute letters the motto, "Amor vincit omnia." I carefully bestowed the gem in my pocket-book, and advertised for an owner the same day.

The next morning early, as my suspicions had predicted, a military gentleman in an undress uniform entered my office, in which I immediately recognised my boy acquaintance, *Hildreth. He quickly remembered* the elderly man whom he had known in his youth, and received from me with hearty thanks the elegant trinket he had lost. I was sorry to observe that he had left an arm behind him on the battle field, but otherwise Hildreth was as proper a man as any of his inches, and looked the soldier that report declared him.

"A present for Miss——, I suppose," said I as I handed him the jewel.

"How! know you——"

"I know all," said I, "the history of your love, *its* pangs and pleasures!"

"But you don't know how unhappy I am; a whole week, ever since my return, I have tried to see her—they answer me she is not at home—but I know they only wish to prevent our meeting; I had promised this as a gift to her expressive of my love. It was my affection for her, not patriotism, God knows, that sent me to the land of the Cactus. I burned for distinction for her sake, and if I have done anything worth mentioning, if I have overcome difficulties and risen from a private to my present rank, it was love that conquered all. I think now that even that old curmudgeon, her father, might be brought to consent, and I have seen neither."

I informed the love-sick disciple of Guttenberg and son of Mars of all I knew concerning his mistress, but while it somewhat consoled his doubts, my ignorance of her present residence excited his fears. But I calmed him by offering to put some experienced officer on the search for the young girl and her aunt, and dispatched a note to invite the presence of one of our police, whose skill in such matters I had before tested.

"By the bye, Hildreth!" asked I, "is it not to you that a committee of the Common Council are to present a sword and epaulettes to-day as a token of——"

"Unworthy me!" interrupted the young man modestly.

"Good! the curmudgeon, as you call him, must be present; it will have an admirable effect in softening his opposition to your happiness—I can almost warrant a consent. We must send him an invitation *pro forma,*" and without further ado I proceeded to pen the following billet, a billet *doux,* no doubt, to him to whom it was directed:—

"The *Committee* of the Common Council appointed *to present* to Captain John Hildreth, of Company X, of the New York Volunteers, a testimonial of the *high esteem in which* his fellow citizens *hold his efficient* courage and soldierly conduct at the storming of the heights of Cerro Gordo, and the taking of Chapultepec, knowing *the great interest you take in all that relates to the glory of your country, have the honor* to invite your presence, *at the interesting ceremony,* which will take place this day, at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall.

In behalf, &c.

"To, &c., &c."

This was taking rather a liberty with the gentlemen of the *committee,* but we dispatched it by a sure hand; *and the young officer being* obliged to prepare for the approaching hour of presentation, left me, promising to *meet me again,* to learn the result of my enquiries. He *had been gone but a few moments,* when I in my turn received a note. It was from the lost Elizabeth, and *was to the purport that "confident in my* kindness from the interest I had shown in her former troubles, she had ventured to trespass again on my valuable (ahem) time. Enclosed was an extract from a morning paper containing a programme of the ceremonies on occasion of the presentation to Capt. Hildreth of a sword and epaulettes, as an honorable testimony of his worth and valor from his fellow citizens. *Would* I have the kindness to bring it to the notice of her father, and induce him to be present, I could guess her object"—to be sure I could, "should anything favorable occur I might address her at No.——Alley, where she would be happy to see me if her father could convey to her through me, his forgiveness." His forgiveness, alas, such is woman-nature, I feared she would not care to receive it without his consent and approbation to let her hand follow her heart.

At the hour appointed, or rather half an hour after, I entered the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Alderman F——was in the midst of one of his improvements of the text, "a great country this," and after the gifts had been delivered, and the, gallant Captain had made his modest reply, the ceremony was over. At that moment I caught the eye of the guest I had invited; he had witnessed the whole ceremony with open mouthed wonder, but a heart swelling with pride at the very particular invitation with which the committee had honored him.

"I say," cried he, passing over to me, "who'd a thought it of Jo. I couldn't believe my eyes, no *sir*—I'd no idea 'twas him—thought 'twas some one else of the same name. He shall have her, yes, he shall! Why all the papers had him in this morning? as large as life; as long as he lives that'll be something to talk about. People will say, who's that walking down Broadway with you this morning? My son-in-law sir, lost his arm in the great battle of Chapeltoothpick—whole account of the same in P. R. E. Scott's Conquest of Mexico. By the way, my friend, introduce me!"

"Why you know him already!"

"No sir, not Captain Hildreth—and besides he won't speak to me perhaps, he's so blasted uppish; all the better for that though!" I complied with the request of old vanity, and the Captain received him with a smile of haughty condescension, that showed he knew how to manage his would be father-in-law.

"She's your's, sir, any time you choose to say!" said the latter almost as soon as he had made his bow.

"Mine sir, but she's lost sir, lost by your cruelty, sir, exclaimed Hildreth.

"Let that pass Captain," exclaimed I in haste; "there's a carriage in waiting behind the Hall; in ten minutes we can all be in her presence." This news was hailed with pleasure, and that afternoon there was a very happy company in the little room in——Alley, where for two or three months, the proud spirited, but devoted young girl, and her aunt, had supported themselves on the bare pittance produced to them by their diligent needles.

The wedding day was not long deferred, and on that happy occasion' I ventured to ask the charming bride the question why did you say "Thank God, he is wounded at last?"

"Why? why that his name might appear in the papers of course, and besides you know it said wounded—slightly."

"And it was slightly," said the Captain feelingly, "compared with the fate of thousands of brave fellows, my companions in glory, but the honored in death."

The last time I saw the father of this now happy couple, he was entertaining an omnibus load of passengers, with a succinct history of the Mexican war, illustrated with anecdotes of the deeds of Captain Hildreth, my son-in-law; and he seemed perfectly satisfied with the crumbs of glory that fell to his share, from the full havresack of the gallant volunteer.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

NOTHING LIKE KNOWLEDGE.—Louis Napoleon's arrival in France was signalized by what the people supposed to be an omen. An imperial eagle alighted upon his shoulder the moment he landed. Unfortunately for the romance of the affair, it was ascertained that he had trained the eagle while in England, feeding it daily with a beef steak which he placed on the crown of his hat!

A SMALL CHANCE.—The Indiana State Journal tells a story on a prominent Democrat of that city, who, on hearing Taylor was elected, went home a good deal chop-fallen. His wife, to console him, remarked that Taylor might die as Gen. Harrison did, and the administration might thereby come into the hands of the Democrats.—"*Die, the Devil!*" replied the husband, "thunder couldn't kill him."

ONLY THIS ONCE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Only this once!" the wine-cup glowed,
All sparkling with its ruby ray,
The bacchanalian revel flowed,
And folly made the madness gay.

Then he, soon, *so deeply warned,*
The sway of conscience rashly spurned,
His promise of repentance scorned,
And, coward-like, to guilt returned.

"Only this once!" the tale is told,
He wildly quaffed the poisonous tide;
With more than Esau's frenzy sold
The birth-right of his soul, and died.

I do not say that breath forsook
The clay, and left his pulses dead,
But reason in her empire shook,
And all the light of life was fled.

The angel eyes with pity wept,
When he, whom pity fain would save
His sacred vow so falsely kept,
And strangely chose a drunkard's grave.

"Only this once!" Beware! beware!
Gaze not upon the blushing wine;
Repel temptation's siren snare,
And prayerful seek for strength divine.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Buenos Ayres, gives some further particulars of an affair which has already been mentioned, which is one of the tragedies of real life. The father of the lady alluded to was of Irish descent, and the correspondent adds:

Mr. O'G.'s ancestors came at an early period to the New World, and he is now the last male descendant of his race, an accomplished gentleman, married to a superior woman of true Spanish blood—has a good property though not rich. The joy of his house was his daughter Camila, who, from her father, inherited the clear complexion, dark blue eyes and blue black hair, peculiar to the west of Ireland. From her mother the grace, form and gait of the Andelusian. Indeed, to use a sporting phrase, she was a perfect cross. Her mental qualities were a happy combination of the wit and vivacity, natural to her father's countrymen, with the repose and self-possession of her mother. Accomplished and better educated than most young women, she naturally sought companions who were most distinguished for intelligence. Scarcely eighteen, she had all the precocity of intellect which distinguish women of a southern clime, and give them the *aplomb* of our women of thirty.

The curate of the place was Don Sancho Gutinez, who could also boast of the best blood of the province in his veins. Educated at the College of the Jesuits, he was remarkable for his talents, intelligence and acquirements. These good judges of character were proud of him, and selected him as a suitable representative of their order, against his own inclination, but persuaded by a fond mother, who had become a rigid devotee, he unfortunately consented, and took the solemn vows of the priesthood. He was just 23 years of age, of a commanding, graceful form, of a clear olive complexion, with a piercing black eye. His whole soul was absorbed in his duty, and he was held up to the degenerate priesthood as a perfect model for his devotion, bearing and correct conduct.

Don Sancho was a constant visiter at the hospitable house of the father of Camila, by whom he was not more warmly welcomed than by the lovely girl herself. In him she had found a genial soul; the poetry and literature not only of her own country, but that of France, Italy and Germany, gave them an untiring subject of conversation, and argument.

Their studies became the same, and two or three years glided on in uninterrupted happiness. The beauty, wit and accomplishments of Camila had brought numbers of suitors for a husband. To all she gave a deaf ear. From some speculations her father had met with losses, and the political troubles of the country made him anxious Camila should make choice of a husband from the many admirers who surrounded her.

Don Sancho and Camila then for the first time knew they—loved.

You may conceive the conflict between duty and passion in the lovers. They fled, and escaped to a small town in a neighboring province, where, under assumed names, they were married.

The church was outraged. The bereaved parents, in their phrenzy, solicited the Government to look for the fugitives. Six or seven months passed without their being discovered; and the affair was being forgotten, when, unfortunately, a curate for the town of their refuge was sent from Buenos Ayres. He recognized his old college companion—informed, and they were arrested, and in irons sent to this city. With a refined cruelty they were placed in the same cart; but separated by a guard, they were not allowed to communicate. Twenty days of journeying over the wretched roads, exposed to the inclement season, was sufficient to shake the stoutest; but she, though enciente (in two months more she would have been a mother,) bore the hardships and privations uncomplaining—sustaining by her example her sinking lover, who, perhaps, knew too well the probable fate which awaited them. Upon their arrival, the church *claimed him as her own, and were ready* to mete him the punishment allotted by the canons for the backsliding of her Priest! But no! The Government had taken the matter into its hands—and, without trial, both were condemned to the death of felons, by superior order. You cannot understand this phrase, living in our happy country of Love and Order. Here the voice and will of a single individual *is* supreme. Where the people intrust the power into the hands of one, they have, unfortunately, to bear the consequences. You already know the history of Rosas—and never has a country felt a more iron rule.

The execution took place at the military encampment a few miles from the city, on Friday last. The poor culprits had but one day's notice. The priests who were ordered to administer the last sacred rites of the church, were chosen from the highest dignitaries.

The unhappy couple were duly confessed, and horrible as it may appear, the unborn child was baptised in the bosom of the mother. Gutinez came out pale and shrinking—Camila firm; at the first look he fainted; she gave a cry so heart-rending that one of the attending priests was carried off in a swoon. She, however, soon roused herself and addressing her recovering companion, reminded him of their love, and though in the eyes of man it might be sinful, she had faith in the goodness and justice of God, and soon they would meet in a better world, never to be again separated. She urged him to be firm and the struggle would soon be over. She refused to have her eyes bandaged, but with a modesty belonging to her sex, requested her dress might be fastened round her ancles. She was clad particularly neat. Throwing her beautiful tresses over her face, she calmly seated herself beside her lover, and their arms were bound to the post. A file of soldiers was advanced—the order given *to fire*—not a trigger was drawn, for in the hearts of those wild men there was something human. They were withdrawn under arrest, and the Pampa Indians, not so sensitive, advanced within five yards of the poor victims and fired. They both fell dead without a groan.

The Captain of the guard on whom devolved the service of the day, stung by remorse, or actuated by a more noble sentiment, formed the troop into a square round the mutilated corpses, and addressing his comrades, said: "I have obeyed my orders, but my business is not to shoot women"—then drew his pistol and blew out his own brains.

I have given you a hasty sketch of this heart-rending tragedy—of the poor parents I have not heard—but in the town there is but *one* feeling, that of horror; the whole city is aghast at so terrible a punishment, and that two beings, with their loving offspring, though still unborn, should suffer for having

"Loved not wisely but too well,"

passed belief. But the details are so minute that I am most unwillingly obliged to admit its truth.

DRIVING A TRADE.

We witnessed, a few days ago, on the wharf, an instance of petinacity in a book-pedler that deserves to be recorded. An elderly, crusty, cross-grained looking gentleman was making his way hurridly to a steamboat landing, through a crowd of apple-venders, news boys, and wharf-loafers of every description. A tall, square-shouldered fellow having an oblong basket filled with pamphlets, confronted the old gentleman and completely blocked up the passage.

"Can't I sell ye a book now—to amuse ye, jest, in the stamer?" said the dispenser of polite literature.

"No—don't want any," *impatiently answered the* traveler, trying to dodge past on one side of the sturdy book-merchant, who adroitly stepped aside to cut off the retreat.

"Not a single one, did you say, ould jintleman? Faix I would not belave that a man of yer simple phisiogomy had'nt a taste for rading sure. Here's the life and adventures of Pholim M'Shane, the silbrated Cork highwaymen—" "Don't want it, I tell you. No time to read."

[A dodge on the other side by the traveler, and a similar move by the book trader to head him off.

"May be it's a love story that would plase yer honor bettther. Here's the melancholy history of—"

"I won't have it," roared out the traveler. "I never use such stuffs, except to light segars with," "It's lighting saygars yer afther?—Why then here's a book made a purpose; the laves are staped in brimstone, and will go off wid a touch, like a loosifer match. Price sixpence, and the rayding all thrown in for nothing at all."

"Confound your books!—I won't buy anything. Let me pass or I'll call an officer." "Sure yer honor would'nt be getting a poor man into trouble—and he trying to enlighten yer mind. Och, I see what yer wanting; here's a trayties on the governing of the passions, which will jest shoot ye. Ten cents, and not another word about it."

The steamboat here sounded her *second* bell. The traveller thrust his hand into his vest pocket, pulled out a dime, and with an awful imprecation, gave it to the pedlar, seized the book he had purchased, tore it to pieces, scattered them to the winds, and rushed towards the boat. The pedlar stared after him with a face full of mock astonishment, then coolly fobbed his dime, and looked around for the next customer.

We had wondered how some "cheap literature" found purchasers, but now the secret was out.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A LIBERAL BEAU.

A young gentleman who was more fond of ladies' society than good sermons invited a daughter of one of our *institutions* es to attend church with him to hear a sermon, by a distinguished divine of the orthodox faith. It so happened that the eloquent preacher preached that afternoon what is called a charity sermon; and our young gentleman not having "come prepared" for such an occurrence called upon his fair companion for a loan of the wherewith to respond to the call of the "contribution box."

"Have you any money?" said he to the miss, "and if so, will you lend me a trifle?"

"I have a bill," said the lady, offering him a bank note, which he suddenly took and dropped into the plate. The next day he called upon his fair creditor to pay up. "How large a bill was that you gave me yesterday?" said he as he drew a one dollar note from his wallet. "Fifty dollars," was the reply.

Mr. H——'s hands fell upon his lap, and for about three minutes, he looked steadily into the lady's face without uttering a word. At length, he gave a long, low whistle—rose slowly from his seat—bid the lady good night—said he would call again, and left for home.

Now fifty dollars to Mr. H——, was no trifling sum, for he was "only a clerk" on a small salary, but he scratched around, raised the money, and paid over. That was the last contribution he has ever made to any charitable fund, and as for charity sermons they are his abhorence. He considers himself a "life member" of every benevolent institution in the country.—[N. Y. Day Book.

CALIFORNIA.

It is not alone the Gold of California that is to enrich the old adventurer to the Pacific. The vast flock of population pouring in there will make the valley of the Sacramento vocal with national life, and art, science, trade and commerce will arise to bless the founders of our Western Empire. Gold, however abundant, is but a secondary consideration. The earth of those regions *is propitious to all the pursuits of agriculture; wheat, corn,* hemp, olives, and a thousand other fruits will be the future harvest of Californian fields, and cruder ores than gold will tempt the foregemon to ply their art on the sunny rangers of the Nevada. The coast of California, now barren, will be dotted with fishermen and pearl-divers, and the harbors on Monterey and San Francisco, the New-York and Boston of the Pacific, will swarm with merchantmen and steamers, gaily flattering their pennons to the breeze. Gold is but the touch-stone which is to invite enterprise to golden shores, where, ere a generation has passed, a proud State will vie with the oldest and bravest of its Union sisters.

Think not that this wonderful migration will be an Eutopian hunt, even though the yellow ore vanish entirely—the country is rich in the common elements of nature, and of these, American genius, industry and enterprise, will make it great. Our brothers and children will dwell there, prosperous and happy, and when the iron arm of the Continental Railway, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we shall be but a week's journey apart, while the electric wires will hold us in ever present communication.—[*N. Y. Sun.*

AN HONEST BOY REWARDED.

A traveler going west in the cars a morning or two since, purchased some nuts and fruit from a poorly clad boy, who was selling them from an old basket. The gentleman gave the boy what he supposed was a number of pennies. The boy passed to another customer, and did not look closely at the money he received until he gave the customer his change. "Why, here is a sovereign," said the gentleman. "You can't fool me," said the boy; but on looking, he found what the gentleman stated was true, and at once recollecting from whom he had received the change, he hastened back to his first customer and returned it. He was a foreigner, and delighted at finding such honesty in a land which he believed to be full of rogues, he presented the boy with a two dollar bill.—*Albany Knick.*

A SHADOW SHOT.—Some person in Springfield, Massachusetts, intending to shoot a man, on the evening of the 13th, fired through a window at his shadow, in mirror, before which he was standing, mistaking the shadow for the person. The glass was shattered and the intended victim escaped.

Governor's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In performing the responsible duties enforced by the Constitution, on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is felt in addressing you at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, the immediate representatives of the people. To present to them in faithful candor the true condition of public affairs; *to suggest remedies* for known wants; to aid in the enactment of such measures as the interests, happiness and welfare of the citizens seem to demand, is not the less gratifying, that it is made the duty of the Executive Department. The events of the past year will not fail to teach us the lesson of an overruling Providence, and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty goodness, have been vouchsafed to the nation. When the Representatives of the people *last met, there existed* between our country and a neighboring Republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in military affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the necessary consequence; yet the undecided contest was a source of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-establishment of our own peaceful relations.

It is therefore, gratifying to know that the war has fully terminated, and that peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the Almighty Father, who in mercy turned the hearts of the rulers of both countries to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindness and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deepest and most fervent gratitude. The abundance of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guaranteed to us, by the free constitutions of our country, while destitution, misery, and convulsed governments, and precarious civil and religious institutions harrass the people of other lands, should produce in our hearts a fervent acknowledgment of His superintending kindness and mercy.

In the late contest with Mexico, this Commonwealth was called upon by the National Government, to furnish a portion of the troops deemed necessary by the constituted authorities to carry the war to a successful issue. With this requisition, it is scarcely necessary to state, our Commonwealth complied with the alacrity which has heretofore distinguished her among her sister republics. A large volunteer force was instantly placed at the disposal of the National Government, and it is a matter of just pride to their fellow citizens, that in the discharge of every duty, these volunteers maintained the honor of the State, and the renown of their country. The citizen soldier who fortunately escaped death has returned to his family and friends, after having earned for himself and the State, a reputation for undaunted bravery, for enduring and patient suffering, and manly and heroic virtue, that the future annalist will delight to record.

It is due to these patriotic citizens, that is commonwealth do some act as an acknowledgment of their past illustrious services. To the memory of the dead, who fell in the service of their country, it is the duty of the State to erect a suitable monument, that their bravery and virtue may be enduringly remembered, and their heroic sacrifices emulated in other times, should the honor and safety of the country require it from future generations.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth, the late Governor Shunk, has sunk beneath the malady which then afflicted him. He died on the 20th day of July, 1848.

It will not be deemed improper in me to say a few words in reference to the character of the illustrious deceased:

The late Gov. Shunk, having spent a large portion of his life in the public service, and having mingled much with his fellow citizens was well and extensively known throughout the State; and it is with pleasure that a circumstance is recalled to my mind, that at one period of his life, I had the honor to enjoy his intimate personal friendship.

During our intimacy, it always gave him great pleasure to aid and assist the young and inexperienced, to relieve the distressed, and to impart to his fellow men, by words of kindness and deeds of charity, as large a share of happiness as his condition would allow.

His intercourse with others was courteous, his friendship as lasting, his attachments strong and enduring, while his resentments for injuries were transitory, and made no permanent impression in his bosom. It may in truth be said of Gov. Shunk, that he was a sincere friend a good neighbour, a pure christian, and an honest man. Such was the reputation he sustained among his fellow citizens, when my intimacy with him, gave me a knowledge of his character, and although a difference of political views separated us for years, before his death, his friends at a latter period of his life, have some testimony that the same purity of intention, and desire of well doing remained with him until the hour of his dissolution.

The Legislature is respectfully invited to take such action in relation to the deceased of the 1st chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, whose death occurred during the period for which he was elected, as may be deemed most appropriate to express its sympathy for the sorrow and bereavement of the surviving relatives, and to testify respect for the memory of the virtues of the distinguished dead.

Prior to the decease of Gov. Shunk; on the 9th day of July, 1848, as appears by the records of the State Department, he resigned the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon, under the provision of the 14th section of the second article of the Constitution, which declares that "in case of the death, or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified," the duties of the Executive Department of the Government devolved on me.

Official information of the act of resignation did not reach me until the 17th day of July, 1848. The section of the Constitution herein referred to, also declared, in reference to the same subject, that "in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unles such death, resignation or removal, shall occur within three calendar months, immediately proceeding such next annual election—in which case, a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the General Assembly relating the elections of this Commonwealth, it is provided that "in case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, more than three calendar months next preceeding the second Tuesday in October in every year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate or whoever shall be in the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the Sherriff of the several counties, requesting them to give the usual notice that an election to supply such vacancy will take place on the 2d Tuesday in October next hereafter; and when such vacancy occurs within three calendar months before the 2d Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs as aforesaid, requiring notice of such an election on the 2d Tuesday in October next, after the issuing of said writs, and in each case said writ shall issue at least three calendar months before election."

An examination of the Constitutional provisions, the Act of Assembly, and the circumstance of the resignation will satisfy you, that while the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next annual election of representatives it took place at a time rendering a compliance with the Act of Assembly in relation to the issuing of writs, utterly impossible. In this view of the case, it might have been deemed a compliance of duty, to have refrained from all interference in the matter, in as much as events had put it out of my power to comply with the terms of the Act of Assembly, directory of the mode in which the constitutional provisions on the subject should be carried into effect.

After a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given that an election would be duly held on the 2nd Tuesday of October, then next ensuing, for the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the decision of the people, and that in the construction of the laws relating to the point in question, if any doubt arise, the better course in a Republican Government was to refer to the *citizen ower the right of selecting* at the earliest period his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, beyond the earliest legal opportunity to surrender it into his hands. The organic law required the election, and the legislative enactment should be so construed as not to contravene the constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position, to the question, however unpleasant the task of performing the duties of the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.

In assuming, as speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary, prudence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a faithful discharge of the Executive duties, and an oath to that effect was administered to me, by the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A law requiring in all cases of death, or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, that writs to the Sheriffs of the different counties shall be issued as soon as the Speaker of the Senate shall be officially informed of such death, resignation, or removal, and requiring further, that the officer assuming Executive functions should be sworn in the same manner, and to the same effect as in case of a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, determining, also, the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respectfully recommended to the legislature.

It is worthy the attention of the legislature and the people, that no provision exists in the *Constitution* in the contingency of the death, or inability to serve of the *Speaker of the Senate*, after the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, for the selection of a presiding magistrate. Such an event happening, the government would be left without a constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omission of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible period.

Resolutions, expressive of the profound sorrow of the Legislature, for the death of that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy Adams, and of condolence for the family in their bereavement, were passed by that body, at *its last session*; and the Executive was *directed* to transmit the same to the widow and family of the deceased. The letter of the late Executive, in the performance of that duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor, are herewith transmitted.

The attention of the Legislature having been called to the neglected and suffering condition of the insane poor of the State, an act was passed, on the 14th day of April, 1845, *providing for the* establishment of an asylum for this unfortunate class of our indigent population, to be located within ten miles of the seat of government. The commissioners named in this act, with funds contributed for the purpose, by humane and benevolent citizens of Harrisburg, aided by a liberal appropriation made from the Treasury of Dauphin county, purchased a farm of about 1300 acres, eligibly situated within a mile and a half of the State capital. In January, 1846, these commissioners, *made a report* to the Legislature, in which they stated, that on the critical examination of the aforesaid act, such defects were apparent, that they did not conceive themselves justified in proceeding with the building, or in making any expenditure of the same, appropriated by the State towards its erection, until some modification should be made in the law under which they were acting. To remedy these defects, a supplementary act was passed on the 11th day of April, 1848, upon which the commissioners forthwith adopted measures for the commencemen of this work. A plan for the proposed building was adopted, and a contract was made with an experienced architect and builder, for its construction.

A considerable portion of the materials, as I am informed, has been provided; the excavation of the cellars and foundation has been made; the laying of the stone masonry commenced, and the hydraulic apparatus for raising water to the building nearly completed. Of the appropriation made on account of this building, a warrant has been drawn for $5,000, of which only $2,726 05 has been expended. It is hoped and believed that the work will be forwarded with as much despatch as is consistent with prudence, and a proper regard for the comforts and restoration of the afflicted insane poor.

By the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entitled, "an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes," certain banks were authorized to subscribe for a loan through the Commonwealth to an amount equal to a fixed per centage therein stated, on their respective capitals; the amount of such loan to be placed in the treasury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks, of the denomination of one, two, and five dollars. By the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at any time within five years, and was peremptory that it should be paid; and the notes authorized to be issued, withdrawn from circulation, on or before the fourth day of May, 1846. The act also provided, that the banks issuing said notes, should receive them at par value, in payment of debts due their institutions. It was thought that, by making their redemption dependent on the faith of the State, as well as on that of the banks by which they were issued, a safe and reliable currency would be constituted, while the State would be largely benefitted by a loan at one, instead of five and six per cent., as on previous occasions.

The notes thus issued, were substantially the creatures of the banks. They constituted a loan to the Commonwealth; were requred to be paid into the treasury, in the manner prescribed in the law, and were redeemable at their par value at the counter of the banks; and the circumstance of the faith of the State to that of the banks, being pledged for their redemption, could not raise a rational doubt of their constitutionality. How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st day of May, 1841, by relieving the banks from all responsibility touching their redemption and payment, thereby making them an issue on the part of the Commonwealth, redeemable at the treasury alone, contravened the Constitution of the United States, it is not necessary now to decide.

Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th May, 1841, the amount of notes issued was two millions two hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars, which was specifically appropriated to the support of the government during the year, the payment of the debts and other special purposes therein mentioned within two years thereafter. The sum of one hundred and thirty five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars of said issue was funded by the banks and converted into permanent loans at 5 per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of February, 1843, and the act of the 8th of April, of the same year, six hundred and eighty-two thousand and eighty-seven dollars, were cancelled and destroyed. The act of May 31, 1841, is as follows:

"That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, on the last days of June and September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, to cancel and deliver to the Auditor General, for destruction, $50,000, and on the last day of March, June, September and December, in every year, thereafter, $50,000 of the notes issued by the banks of this Commonwealth, in pursuance of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, that may then be in the treasury—and if said notes shall be depreciated then, of the most depreciated—and continue so to do, until the whole amount of the notes legally issued by the banks, as aforesaid, shall be cancelled and destroyed; and the amount deposited to the credit of the Commonwealth, in banks or savings' institutions, or received by collectors on the railroads and canals, or by the treasury of the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be deemed as money in the treasury, and subject to the cancellation as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to keep and publish quarterly, and in at least one newspaper at Harrisburg, a record of the notes so cancelled and destroyed, designating the bank or banks that issued the same, in order that the 1 per centum interest thereon may cease; provided, that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to retain the several amounts respecting, out of the receipts of the quarter, so as effectively to secure the cancellation of the amounts herein before provided; and the sum of $160,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment of domestic creditors, certificates issued by the Auditor General, provided that there is sufficient money in the treasury, after paying the several other appropriations in this act."

It was doubtless the intention of the Legislature, that the sum of $50,000 should be destroyed quarterly. Under this act the sum of $100,000 was cancelled in 1844; he further sum of $85,000 in 1845—the further sum of $176,300 in 1846—$150,000 in 1847, and $189,000 in 1848.

The following tabular statement will exhibit with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of these notes.

Original amt. of relief notes issued,		$2,223,265 00
Amount funded,	$135,214 00	
Cancelled in 1843, by virtue of the resolution of Feb. 6. and act of April 8th, 1843,	682,087 00	
Cancelled in 1844, under the Act of May 31, 1841,	100,000 00	
Cancelled in 1845, under Act of 1841,	85,000 00	
Cancelled in 1846, under do	186,300 00	
Cancelled in 1847, under do	150,000 00	
Cancelled in 1848, under do	189,000 00	
		$1,527,601 00
Leaving apparently in circulation, on the 31st of Dec., 1848,		$705,664 00

The first failure to comply with the act of Assembly requiring the collection of these notes, was prior to, or on the 31st of Dec., 1844. The amount directed to be cancelled in 1844 and 1845, and which was not done, was $165,000—the amount of the failure to cancel in 1846, was $23,700. The amount of failure to cancel in 1847, was $50,000—the amount of failure to cancel in 1848, was $11,000:—total, $249,700—$152,964, it is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation of these notes been made as required by law, half a million of the original issue would now be in existence, a large portion of which has, doubtless, been mislaid and lost. It will be perceived, also, that the act requires the destruction of the most depreciated. In musing this term, the Legislature must have intended those most defaced. The laws on the subject of these notes, having pledged the faith of the State for their redemption, it is not readily seen how they could become depreciated in value,—while, on the other hand, many of them have become defaced, torn, and unfit for use. At the passage of the act of May 31, 1841, about $1,400,000 of their issue was in circulation, and as it required the cancellation and destruction of $200,000 per annum it prolonged the period of their circulation to 7 years, when by the original act of May 31, 1841, but 2 years remained of the period of their duration. To the act of May 31, 1841, is attributable, therefore, the continuance of the circulation of these notes after they had become torn, defaced, and unfit for use. The *original* act, had it not been counteracted by previous legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of these notes through the banks, on or before the 4th day of May 1846; and the failure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st of May, 1841, clearly demonstrates that the Treasury has not been, since then, in a condition to repay the loan or redeem the notes. Hence they have continued in circulation and have been paid into your public offices, and again paid out of the Treasury, until they are wholly unfit as a currency, for the citizens. The am't now in circulation is presumed to be about $600,000.—It is respectfully suggested that the worst of these notes, as they are paid into the Treasury, should be retained, and in their stead an equal amount of new notes of the same denomination, under an arrangement with any of the banks of this Commonwealth, and put into circulation for a period of time, so long only, as may be required by the quarterly destruction of $50,000, to absorb the whole amount of the issue. A measure of this character would relieve the currency of those unfit for use, and have the effect in a short time, of putting the whole issue out of circulation. I would earnestly press upon the Legislature the passage of such laws as would prohibit in their mutilated and defaced condition, their payment from the Treasury. Should it be deemed a more desirable course to rid the currency of the entire issue by a loan, it might be a fair condition of the renewal of the charter of any bank at the present session, that it make a loan, at a low rate of interest to the Government, to be used in redeeming and cancelling the whole or such part as might be deemed advisable. Any arrangement on the subject you may desire, to relieve the people of this currency, shall receive my cordial approbation.

The payment of the interest on the public debt, in a sound convertible currency, is of great moment to the credit of the State. This demand on the Treasury has heretofore, to a large extent, been met in depreciated paper, by which the holders of State bonds have suffered pecuniary loss.

An evil of this nature demands a speedy and effectual remedy. The relief notes originaly intended to be temporary in their existence and local in their circulation, should not be forced from their legitimate purpose, or paid from the Treasury in discharge of the interest of the public debt. No great inconvenience would be felt in withholding an amount so small as the present circulation from such application. To secure an object so desirable, the revenues of the State should be collected in such funds only as admit of ready convertibility into specie without loss to the Treasury. The relief notes, as well as the notes of all specie paying banks of this Commonwealth should be received in payment of public dues, while other paper money, under par, at the place designated for the payment of interest, on the public debt should be refused unless upon notice to that effect, of the State Treasurer, arrangements of the banks issuing the same were made to redeem it at such points as he might designate. The State Treasurer should be authorized to require of those specie paying banks whose notes might be under par at the place of paying the interest, to make arrangementr to redeem their notes at par, at the point designated, and on their failure to comply, to demand funds at their counters. It is believed that an arrangement of the kind suggested, would materially aid in rendering the notes of all the solvent banks in the Commonwealth, of equal value in all parts of the State; would increase their general circulation among the citizens, and tend to exclude the depreciated paper of foreign institutions. A measure valuable for these purposes, which would give increased worth to our stocks and enabled the State more faithfully to comply with her contracts, is worthy the serious consideration of her Legislature.

Intimately connected with the subject of our public debt, are the assessment and collection of the taxes.—The laws on this important branch of the revenue require to be remodeled and arranged in such a form as to insure equality, and uniformity, in the several counties of the State. The manner of adjusting, and equalising the valuation of property for taxation, is a concern of deep interest to the people, and should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of their immediate representatives. Assessors, it is suggested, should be required, in the exercise of their duties, to make return in a full and accurate statement of the various products of farms and manufactories, of the kind, nature and amount of the supposed annual value of the productive industry of each district, of the amount and nature of their local and general trade and business, with the manner and cost of reaching the nearest market, and the value of the article in market, at the nearest point to the district.

Should an annual statement of this nature be deemed expensive for practical utility, a triennial return might answer the purposes intended. Returns of a nature so general, of the resources and active industry of the state, while it would afford valuable information to the public officer, would place before him such facts as would enable him to detect gross errors in the uniformity of the assessments, and would leave in duty of valuing and taxing their property, instead of casting labor so important into the care of *irresponsible boards*.

The importance of Legislative action on this subject, is enhanced by the fact that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures for the last few years, furnishes evidence that the necessities of the Treasury require increased resource. A statement from the Auditory Department is as follows:

Ordinary Revenue and expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for, the periods herein stated:

Revenue for the year 1845.	$3,991,631 18
Expenditures do do	3,176,298 28
Excess of expenditures,	181,969 10
Revenue for the year 1846,	3,487,882 49
Expenditures do do	3,461,144 71
Excess of revenue,	26,737 78
Revenue for the year 1847,	3,744,509 40
Expenditures do do	3,427,841 42
Excess of revenue,	317,167 98
Revenue for the year 1848,	4,671,997 32
Expenditures do do	3,746,886 66
Excess of expenditures,	74,879 37
Excess of Revenue in four years,	$87,349 30

"expenses of the public works, considered as ordinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary; but as an offset to this, the tax on real and personal estate during each year, is more than the assessment of a year, the excess being from outstanding taxes of previous years."

The ballance in treasury Dec. 1, 1846 was	$663,851 88
Thee balonce in treasury Dec. 1, 1848, was,	577,290 39
Deficit in ballances in treasury in four years,	86,561 49
Had the law of May 31, 1841, been compled with by the cancelation of the Relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on the treasury of,	149,700 00
Which added to the above deficit, makes	336,251 49
Deduct expenses of apparent revenue	97,349 30
Real deficit, under existing laws,	248,912 19

—*in four years*, exclusive of extraordinary expenditures.

The operation of laws on the part of the National government, formed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of revenue, is a subject seriously affecting the finances of the Commonwealth. No state in the Union depends in a greater degree for the advantages of wholesome enterprise, and the safe employment of capital, on the stability and agency of laws affording reasonable protection to domestic industry. Our mountains filled with rich deposites of iron and coal, invite the manufacturer to employ his skill and capital in these commodities; and when they are in demand, the whole productive business of the state prospers. No interest feels the pressure of foreign competition more keenly, none requires more certainly the fostering care of government, none spreads to a larger extent the active industry of all classes of citizens than the peculiar manufacturing establishments of our own State.

The system system established by the Act of Congress of 1756, is framed for the purpose of revenue, and discriminates against rather than for protection. The effect of such laws would necessarily be, if continued, to strike down the manufacturer, and to depress every interest which directly or indirectly, or incidentally leans on him for support.

Of the interests favorably affected by the establishment of manufactories, none deserves more especial notice than the laboring and producing classes. These compose the great mass of our population, and in all respects differ, radically, from the same classes in other countries. Here they are a part of the Government itself, and as such are frequently required, in the exercise of the elective franchise, to decide questions the most momentous, affecting even the stability and duration of our free institutions. In the formation of the Governments under which they live, they were a component of the sovereignty, which had wrested from a foreign power, the independence of the country, and took, with others, an equal part in the difficult questions involved. To enable them to discharge, in a proper manner, the duties they owe to the country, to others and themselves, a portion of their time should be given to the examination and consideration of public questions. By the reward of their labor, they should be enabled to elevate their condition in society, to command for themselves and families not merely the necessaries, but the *comforts* and even, the luxuries of life, to give to their children the benefits of a reasonable education, and to insure a competence when age has disqualified them for active employment. The price of labor is regulated by its demand, and the value of the article it produces. When the demand for labor is small, and the produce of that labor low in price, the reward of industry is comparatively reduced; when the demand for labor is increased, it rises in value, and receives an adequate reward. Hence, whatever increases profitable labor is substantially beneficial to the working classes, and affords them the means of comfort, the delights of rational enjoyment, and the opportunity of exalting their condition and performing with safety to the country the duties of citizens.

The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enterprise, produces this result, and by opening to the laborer a new source of employment. It is frequently urged that the system of protection to domestic industry is of more interest to the manufacturer than to the laborer, as it enable him to dispose of his fabrics for a higher price, and to realize a better profit on his capital. But is not the capital of the laborer also involved in the fabric, and does he not receive a reward in proportion to the value of the article?

Let it be remembered, also, that his daily bread—the wants of his family, the education of his children—all depend upon the success of the establishment at which he is employed, and the objection can have but little weight. It is also urged that a reduction of nominal values to a specie standard, would produce a result, requiring for domestic labor, no protection on the part of the Government. A doctrine of this nature is radically wrong, and at variances with the principles on which our free Government is founded. Bring down the standard of prices for labor to a specie standard; allow no greator reward for industry in this country than in England, and the working classes are necessarily forced into the condition of foreign operatives compelled to labor constantly and diligently to earn for themselves a miserable subsistence. All the luxuries, many of the comforts, and even the necessaries of life, must be denied to them, while the education of their offspring must be wholly neglected. These observations apply to the laborers engaged in the business of mining and transporting our coal to market, as well as to the operatives more directly employed at manufactures. After the demand for household use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those districts of country where manufacturing industry abounds, and the demand for it increases or diminishes in proportion to the active operations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is extinguished and every wheel that is stopped, lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor by lessening its value to the owner of the article. When to this is added the fact of competition from abroad underselling in the home market the domestic article, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the ruin is complete. The Revenue system invites such a result, while the system of discrimination for protection forbids it.

Other classes of society are also injuriously or beneficially affected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. The Agriculturalist, inclined to measure the general welfare by the prices of his produce, and to remain contented while these are satisfactory, is required only the exercise of his practical knowledge, to be informed that he suffers also by a policy which strikes down the manufacturer. The home market is his only sure reliance. The condition of things abroad may afford increased prices for the produce of his farm; the miseries of unhappy Ireland, and the unsettled state of public affairs in other parts of the world may create a temporary demand for grain, and thereby augment the value of his productions; but it would be unsafe to depend on contingencies of this nature, over which his Government can have no control. The entire produce of his lands, whether distant or near the foreign market, must depend for an uniform and fair price, on the home demand. Any other chance is dependant on the policy of foreign Governments, the convulsions of unsettled power, and the unfruitful harvests of other producers.

It is not, however, in enhanced prices alone that he finds his reward. In the home market he is his own factor, avoids the risk of agencies, the dangers of transportation, and can select his own time for the disposal of his produce. The manufacturer carries to the market, in the fabrics he proposes to sell, the produce of the farm, who is thereby relieved of the hazard and expense of conveyance.

In another form he is still more largely benefitted.—One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no natural antipathies exist between capital and labor. They are dependent on, are supported by, and receive vitality from each other. The manufacturer who invests under the fostering care of government, his capital is profitable industry, opens a new source of wealth to the farmer, the artizan and the laborer.

An industrious population whose reward affords comfort and competency, gathers around him; other classes are attracted and the store house, and the workshop, and the school and the church are erected; villages spring up, the din of active industry, the sound of enjoyment mingle together; roads are opened, bridges are built, lands rise in value; and the farmer finds a market at his door not only for his ordinary surplus produce, but also for numberless articles which were deemed unworthy of transportation. From that overflowing fountain, by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his treasury.

These are a few of the many advantages of the agriculturalist and labor, arising from a fair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the National government by opening our ports to foreign manufacturers, invite the labor of the wretched starving operatives of Europe to a competition with this healthful and prosperous condition of things. The consequences are ruinous to the interests of the laboring and producing classes, and dry the streams of prosperity in every branch of industry.

It should not be forgotten that the reliable wealth of a state consists in the profitable industry and capital of the citizens. Whatever tends, therefore, to prostrate individual prosperity to diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive from wholesome investment the money capital of the country, strikes with alarming force the best interests of the State.

The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived principally from real and personal estate, and from our railroads and canals. In relation to the former, it may be said, that every dollar shipped for the purchase of foreign fabrics diminishes their value, depresses the home market reduces the profits of the producer, and hence lessens the amout of revenue paid in the treasury. Capital invested in the various branches of manufactures sinks in value in proportion to the depression of the business in which it is employed, and when foreign competition is employed and when foreign competition is successful by reason of low duties in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalist, his investment is comparatively valueless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from our internal improvements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabric on its way to a market are principally conveyed along our canals and railroads, thereby yielding a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the government is compelled to discontinue his business, not only the laborer, the artisan, and the agriculturalist, but the state also, is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country and the reduced value of capital.—The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country has heretofore received a support so cordial from wise and patriotic statesmen, who have conducted the affairs of the national government as well as those who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several messages

In his eighth message, Washington deemed it proper to bring the subject to the attention of Congress.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in any way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferson, contains the following in reference to the subject:

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens are subject to just concerns. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject in this manner:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately upon your deliberations, the portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufacturers the success they have attained and are still attaining in some degree under the impulse of causes not permanent. And again, in his special messages, of Feb. 20, 1815, he says:

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparallelled maturity throughout the United States, during the period of the European wars. This source of National independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

"In her seventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject, as follows:

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of Revenue, the influence of the Tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals, the application of their industry and resources, there are in this as in other cases exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufactering establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success, under circumstances given a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry. It has made among us a progress and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe from occasional competition from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce."

Again. "It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures when the materials for them were extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently, in part, insure to that great fund of National posperity and independence, encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

President Madison, in his first inaugural address says: "Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government, possessing as we do, all the raw materials, of the fruits of our own soil and industry—we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into most serious difficulties. It is too important that the capital which nourishes our manufacturer should be domestic, as its influence in that case instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and other branch of industry. Equally is it to provide, at home, a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualities incident to foreign markets."

His Excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his message of Dec. 8, 1816, says:

"The subject of manufactures, on full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now well understood, as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made, and the quality and durability of the article which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The General Government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combinations; a contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought independency of our country, and again impair dependence almost colonial."

His Excellency Wm. Findley, refering briefly to the subject, says:

"As agriculture and manufactures are the great sources of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are particularly entitled to the fostering care of government."

In the first message of Governor Wolf, he speaks as follows:

"The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the General Government, cannot, under existing circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and I may add, their comforts, are at this time, essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of industry, in which our citizens are engaged, the character of the productions peculiar to our soil, the state of the foreign markets, to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the inter*dicting duties by which the produce of our agri*culturalists is excluded from these markets, leave us no alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to *foreign industry*, or by affording encouragement to *our own render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction*. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing establishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great ends and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protective system. *Happily for us in Pennsylvania we have no* constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our statesmen who have heretofore represented us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformly expressed their opinions affirmatively, and in terms by no means equivocal, that this nation possesses the right, under the Constitution, to protect its industry, by salutary enactments, of its own, against the injurious consequences of foreign legislation; and that the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports are constitutional; and their constituents have as unequivocally responded to those opinions."

Governor Porter also refers to the subject in the following manner;

"It is unworthy the great State of Pennsylvania, to depend on the manufactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to supply her citizens with those *articles for various purposes* of life which they can produce themselves, as well, as cheaply and as abundantly as any other people on the face of the globe. Our vallies teeming with plenty, our hills with exhaustless deposites of coal and iron—our streams abounding with water for all purposes, unsurpassed by that in any other country—and our citizens stimulated by enterprise and possessing means to render it effectual, should awaken in us that spirit of independence which disdains to seek at the hands of others that which it can furnish with its own.—It is with no feeling of envy or of ideal jealousy of others, that I bring this subject to your notice, but with an honest feeling of State pride and a generous emulation, which should inspire us with emulation not to be indebted to others for those solid and useful *means of promoting prosperity* and independence, which nature has bountifully lavished on our own citizens."

A question of the greatest magnitude, involving the honor of the State and the interests of the citizens, will arise in the consideration of the public debt. The regular payment of the annual interest and the formation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal, should receive the early and careful attention of the Legislature. It will give me unfeigned pleasure to unite with you in any rational mode calculated to facilitate an object so desirable.

The present debt of the State is as follows:

Six per cent. stocks,	$ 15,507,510 16
Five " " "	57,915,701 19
Four-and-a half	1,000,140 00
Total	$59,923,350 24
Relief Notes in circulation,	476,964 05
Interest certificates outstanding,	229,729 52
" " unclaimed,	4,148 36
Interest on interest, or unclaimed and outstanding certificates, to be added to these when funded	11,165 89
Domestic certificates,	69,318 95
Total,	$1,031,326 74
Total am't of Public debt due 31st Dec. 1848,	$60,321,736 98
Of the above there is due and demandable at the Treasury, as follows:	
Relief notes,	$702,664 00
Domestic creditors,	69,318 95
Interest certificates of all kinds,	359,163 79
Total,	$1,131,146 74

It is presumed the gradual process of cancellation of the Relief notes, or the redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove to that amount the pressing necessities of the Treasury. The residue of said sum of $1,131,336 74—(viz: $3,722 74,) Also, due and demandable, of the funded debt, as follows:

January 2, 1841,	$28,932 50
August 1, 1846,	1,593,569 36
" 1847,	22,220 16
$1,047,700 21, present liability of the Treasury; $376,512 25, residue of the public debt, falling due,	
March 1, 1849,	$59,532 46
December 1, 1850,	999,854 15
April 11, 1853,	135,271 00
Dec. 1, 1853,	1,000,167 19
Jan. 1, 1854,	703,474 64
Dec 1, 1854,	2,197,810 55
August 1, 1855,	4,450,462 79
July 1, 1856,	1,750,506 26
March 4, 1858,	1,000,205 47
July 1, 1858,	1,010,010 56
July 1, 1859,	500,022 74
July 1, 1860,	1,105,529 63
August 1, 1859,	19,888 25
July 1, 1859,	1,624,777 61
March 22, 1861,	120,000 00
July 1, 1862,	2,265,050 75
April 10, 1863,	250,000 00
July 1, 1864,	1,558,575 00
June 27, 1864,	1,134,322 70
August 1, 1864,	850,000 00
July 1, 1865,	950,543 00
January 1, 1866,	568,873 13
July 1, 1865,	2,582,617 64
July 1, 1870,	3,9 9,783 65
Bank Charter Loans	575,479 55

Total amount of funded debt, not demandable at the Treasury, $37,345,351 03—$39,722,072 18, interest on the public debt; $1,827,339 00, at 6 per cent. per annum, $113,222 10, $1,827,305,851-18, at 5 per cent. $1,605,200 05; $200,000, at 4½ per cent. 9,000. Regular annual interest on the loans as they stood Dec. 1, 1848, $1,831,512 09. On a portion of the above loans, there will be to pay three and a-half years interest, or February 1, 1849, which is

cial and not the imaginary wants of the country, these observations you will readily perceive that the extraordinary increase of our Banking capital, in the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my views of the general welfare.

The location of a Bank as near as practicable to the wants of its business operations is a matter of some moment to the community; and *should* the Legislature, in examination of the *applications* for the rechartering of institution now existing, be satisfied that the location of the existing *Bank* is unsuited to the convenience of the business *portion* of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to recharter, *and* the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital at a place more advantageous to the citizens. The old and well established banking institutions whose credit and solvency are unquestioned, and where the wants of the *community* in which they are located require it, should receive a renewal of their charters, but in no instance ought a charter to be granted until a *complete*, a *thorough examination* of the affairs of the institution, and a full statement of its business, with *satisfactory* evidence of the bona fide value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for the purpose of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities. Such statement duly authenticated should be filed of record in the State Department for the inspection of all persons interested.

Several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5 do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State consists of notes of a *less* denomination, many of them *spurious* and defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens. This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct contravention of the *express* terms of the law. As I recommend that the existing laws will not remedy the evil, I suggested that an act preventing, under severe penalties, the banks and brokers dealing in *money from receiving* on deposit, exchanging or paying the *same from* their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5 be desirable, it is surely to be preferred that they should be issued by the State banks, whose solvency is known, rather than by the circulation issued by institutions whose abilities to redeem them may be uncertain.

With these slight modifications of our present system, and care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases either of new institutions or the renewal of those now existing, that entire solvency should be undoubted, and that danger to the citizens will arise from these grants of power, I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to those corporations as it has been maintained in former years.

During the last session of the legislature an act was passed regulating the hours of labor in factories, and specifying the age at which minors shall be admitted therein. It is respectfully submitted whether this law does not require amendment so as to prevent special contracts to labor more than the time fixed by the act. The operation of the law, as at present in force, gives to those violating its spirit an advantage over him who faithfully carries it into effect, by permitting the owner and operative to enter into such contracts, in relation to the extension of time, as they may deem proper. If it be right to limit the hours of labor in factories—and why not desires the education and comfort of the citizens can doubt it?—the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the legislature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above the age of 14 years. They should not be left in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this subject to the notice of the legislature as well because of the justice and propriety of the measure as that my friendship for the measure was well known to the people, and has been approved by them at the late general election.

It gives me unpained pleasure to announce the fact that the Common School system is at length adopted thro' the State. The friends of education must be deeply gratified that a consummation so desirable, promising such advantages to the citizens and security to the State, has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous epoch in our history. The blessings of rational and moral cultivation dispensed throughout the commonwealth will improve the condition of the people, enlarge their sphere of usefulness and give to the States a character for intelligence and virtue. The report of the Superintendant will furnish valuable information to the legislature for the further improvement of the system, and will enable it to remedy existing defects.

The Adjutant General's Report on the subject of the militia contains many important suggestions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It is the production of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, and will be found interesting and valuable, particularly as pointing out a mode by which the vast expenditure of the present system may be saved to the treasury.

In the Reports of the Auditor General, and Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the financial operations of the year ending the 1st of December last. To these reports I would refer you for a full statement of the condition of the affairs of the commonwealth, in their several departments.

The acquisition of New-Mexico and California presents again in the National Congress the question of the extension or nonextension of human slavery. At the adoption of the national constitution, the longer continuance of what was then considered an evil was strongly agitated, and resulted in a compromise permitting it in the States where at that time it existed. The constitution, being submitted to the States, was adopted, with others, by Pennsylvania; and after the lapse of more than half a century, it remains the great fundamental law of the Union. To *preserve and* perpetuate it—to acknowledge its supremacy—to maintain and defend its principles, and to submit to its compromises—are duties to which every citizen is pledged whatever his opinion in relation to questions arising under it. This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the *States which were parties in the compact*, but it makes no farther acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement, express or implied, upon the further extension of human slavery. That this national wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its position, is not an argument in favor of its justice, its constitutional right, or of salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been *admitted*. Shall it still be further extended? To the Congress of the United States belongs the authority to settle this important question. Before it shall have been determined, the opinion of our citizens on the subject seould be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate States. The right to instruct our *senators* and to request the representatives in the national councils ought not to be exercised on light and trivial occasions; while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none would venture to decline. In the exercise of his admitted right, the Legislature will find the opportunity to express in terms not to be mistaken the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momentous question.

While the *compromises* of the constitution should be maintained in good faith towards our southern brethern, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No enactments, however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledged as precedents for further wrongs, against the interests, prosperity and *happiness* of the non-slaveholding States of the Union. If slavery be, in itself, an *infraction of human rights* it is directly opposite to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—if it destroy the equality of power in the general *government*, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation, if it possesses a direct or indirect influence against northern and western politicy and interests by promoting a system of laws destructive to domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor—if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of lands for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—if it be in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind, it is time to arrest its farther progress. These, it is believed, are the settled convictions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is unalterable.

Fellow Citizens: My duty is now performed, I have endeavored to present to the representatives of the public, such matters as are deemed *important* to the interest of our mutual constituents. *To the wisdom virtue and intelligence of* the Assembly, with a firm reliance upon the assistance of Omnipotent Being from "whom cometh every good and perfect gift," may he safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the happiness, the honor and the welfare of the country.

W. F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber, Jan. 6th, 1849.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1849.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This document occupies our inside columns this week to the exclusion of almost *every thing else*. We have neither *room*, time nor inclination for comment. Hereafter, when our readers have had time to digest its contents, we may be inclined to have "our say" on its merits and *recommendations*.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due the Hon. James Thompson, for a valuable public document—the Congressional Globe and *Apendix*.

☞ If any body wants colder weather than we've had here for the last two weeks, we'd advise them to emigrate to Greenland, Simm's Hole, or some other northern El Dorado.

☞ The author of our Carrier's Addres has sent us a *long list of Erata—some of* which were ours, but (must we say it) most of them were his own. We would have corrected them, but our outside was worked off before his communication arrived.

☞ The first and second numbers of the "Home Journal" for 1849 have been received, and fully redeems all the promises made in the prospectus we published some time since. It is decidedly *the* paper for every lover of the pure and beautiful—no "Model Courier" or "Saturday Post" trash about it.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee have decided upon the Fourth of July next as the time, and Pittsburgh the place, for holding the next State Convention. *No more appropriate time or place could have been chosen.*

☞ *Hon. James Cooper, of Adams*, has been elected United States Senator, for six years, from the 4th of March next. He will occupy the seat made vacant by the expiration of the term of Hon Simon Cameron. Mr. Cooper is an able man, and aside from his politics, is as unexceptionable as any one that could have been selected.

☞ We see that our friend S. S. Blanchard, of the Western New Yorker, has been elected Sargeant-at-Arms in the New York Legislature. *Sam is in luck* under the Taylor regime—first Treasurer of the county, and now Sargeant-at-Arms! However, there is no one more deserving, or better qualified than he!

☞ We regret to learn that an accident of a most serious nature befel Mr. JOHN RUSSEL, of Millcreek township, on Thursday afternoon last. While at the barn of Mr. A. K. MILLER, near his residence, where they were engaged thrashing, and attempting to step over the rod of the machine, he was caught by it, and before the machine could be stooped, was very much injured. For some days his recovery was almost entirely despaired of, but we are informed that yesterday and to-day the symptoms developed are so favorable as to inspire hopes that he will survive. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether in consequence of the extent of the injury to his back, he will recover his former vigor and activity of *body. Mr. Russel, is a worthy and highly esteemed* citizen.—*Gazette.*

TO THE POSTMASTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Information having been received at the Department that a postal treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been entered into, and that in pursuance thereof the British Government had directed that the Postage of 24 cents, charged upon letters taken to and from that country in the packets of the United States, be *remitted, in consequences thereof, the order of this department* made the 29th of June last, directing the same rates to be charged upon letters brought to or from the United States in packets of the United Kingdom, be, and the same *is* hereby rescinded. Other instruction for carrying the treaty into effect, will be given upon the ratification of the treaty.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Jan. 3d, 1849.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8,—7 P. M.

The steamer Washington, Capt. Johnston, left Bremen on the *morning* of the 16th ult., and Southampton on the 20th at 3 P. M., making a nineteen days passage. She brings about 60 passengers and 930 tons of merchandise from Bremen and 800 packages of valuable merchandize from Havre, shipped at Southampton, and a fair quantity of freight on English account.

Funds up. London money market very easy. Consols 88¼ on the 18th. French funds improved—5 per cents *gone* up to 79. Rough Corn had declined 2 shillings, and Foreign 1s. on London Corn Exchange.—Flour was very dull and slow of sale—Indian Corn heavy.

FRANCE.—Advices from Havre of the 18th say: Business continues to improve daily since the election of Bonaparte. The prices of staple articles were on the advance. Our ordinary advices from the French capital are to the evening of the 18th. Paris tranquil. There was a continuation and an increase of confidence perceptible among the monied and commercial classes of the metropolis and of the Departments. Large bona fide purchases of French funds have been made, which were still on the rise.

The new President was to be proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville on the 21st of December and the new cabinet afterwards. Mr. Odillon Barrot was to be at the head of the new government and M. La Martine was spoken of, as likely to be put in nomination as Vice President of the Republic. Fully constituted, the Ministry will probably stand M. De Suis, Foreign Affairs—M. De Malleville, Interior—M. Passey, Finance—M. Leon Faucher, Public Works—Gen. Rubbies or Gen. Oudinot, War.—Some changes would probably take place, and a variety of reports was in circulation.

Latest advices state M. Bixio, late President of the National Assembly had been appointed Minister of Commerce. Marshal Bugand was to be put in command of the Army of the Alps. Gen. Oudinot had declined the Embassy to St. Petersburgh. M. Emile Girardin did not appear in the contemplated cabinet. Gen. Cavaignac was to receive the elevation of a Marshal of France. According to the latest *returns*, Louis Napoleon will have received 5,500,000 votes—Cavaignac 1,500,000—Ledru Rollin, Raspail and La Martine 500,000 in all.

HUNGARY.—The *Hungarians were burning down their* own towns and villages and destroying all means of communication, in order to cut off the invading Austrian army, by cold, fever or starvation.

IRELAND.—The *trial of Mr. Gavin Duffy* was proceeding.

GERMANY.—From Frankfort, we hear of a disposition on the part of the German Assembly, to re-open negotiations with Austria.

ENGLAND.—Owing to the immense accumulation of bullion in the bank of England, £15,000,000, the general appearance of affairs is good—a general improvement in manufactures, &c. The English funds have risen nearly one per cent. Foreign stocks firm.

The overland India and China mail reached London on the 19th, with dates from Bombay to Nov. 16. The The British were determined to absorb the Punjaub, and the army looked forward to immense spoils of jewels, gold, &c. A decisive batle was expected in December. The forces were being rapidly concentrated.

ITALY.—The Pope still remains at Gaeta, surrounded by diplomatists. Not less than 29 Cardinals were assembled to give their advice to his Holiness. He had determined to take refuge in France. A provisional Government was about to be established at Rome. That city was tranquil. It was thought the great Powers would interfere to trouble the Pope's authority. The affairs of Italy become every day more involved and menacing. King Charles Albert had been compelled to yield to the Liberals.

☞ Vaughns Great American Remedy, the Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture, is now the Panacea of the day. In its medical properties it far surpasses all other preparations. No one remedy in this country or Europe sells to so large amount, and we may safely say that no one remedy has so many believers in its individual virtues. The whole course of *this article* has been a succession *of victories*, the prejudice of the million against secret preparations has been overcome, the prejudice also against *one universal* remedy has been overcome, and this celebrated mixture is now the most important of all the patent medicines known. It is said that as peculiar is its combination of it it can be relied on in al cases, no matter what the disease is.—*See our colums for advertisement, call upon Agents for pamphlet.*

☞ Who would not rather enjoy the pleasures of health, and the agreeable consciousness of well-being, to the griping pains of disease—how bitter colntinuance of ill-health and the chilling thoughts of never recovering!

But of all diseases who is not most anxious to escape a disease of the Lungs! The very idea of falling a victim to consumption, sends a tremor to the heart-strings of Life. But oh how joyous the thought that LIFE and HEALTH are still our own, when just before Despair had spread her dark canvass over us.

Such, kind reader, are the pleasurable sensations experienced by hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, have this dire disease *slowly but surely driven from their system*, and health—rosy health, again restored to their languishing bodies.

See advertisement. 31

DIED.

In North East on the 3d inst Mr. LEWIS S. BOWERS, aged 57 years.

Plank Road Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the borough of Erie and vicinity, friendly to the construction of a Plank Road from Erie to Pittsburg, will be held at the Court House on Friday evening next, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Plank Road Convention to be held at Waterford on Monday next, 15th inst. A general attendance is requested.

T. H. Sill,	Chas. M. Reed,
W. Cheater,	M. Courtright,
Murray Whallon,	Thos. Moorhead, Jr,
Peter Faulkner,	Jas C. Marshall,
Jos. M. Sterrett,	John A. Tracy,
Wm. Kelly,	James C. Reid,
Wilson King,	Giles Sanford.

Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

NOTICE.

CO PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have entered into partnership under the name of Baker & Lynch in the business of Groceries, Provisions, Ale, Paints, &c. at No. 123, Cheapside.

ROBERT A BAKER.
CHARLES LYNCH,

Erie Jan. 13, 1849.

OIL Monongahela Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Madeira Port, and Malaga, wines for sale by BAKER & LYNCH.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. No. 123, Cheapside.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, I shall offer at public sale, on the 20th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M, at the Court House, in the borough of Erie, the following real estate, late the property of Mrs. Mary Newton, of Harborcreek township, now deceased, to wit: all the following described piece of land lying, situate and being in the township of Harborcreek, county of Erie and state of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows; beginning at a beech stump on Millcreek township line, thence by land of Shaddock's heirs south 37½ deg east 47 4 10th perches to the centre of the Buffalo road; thence *by said road* south 61 deg. west 8 *perches, thence by land of Wareham* Taggart north 27½ deg. west 9 perches; thence south 61 deg. west perches; thence north 37½ deg. west 23 2 10 perches; thence by same and Anthony Souls' land south 65 deg. west 32 perches to Millcreek; thence along said line north 37½ deg. west 20 perches, and thence by same north 61½ deg. east 44½ perches to place of beginning, containing 7 acres 37 perches, strict measure.

Also—One other piece, bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the east side of the road leading to Colt's Station; thence by land of E. J. Kelso north 61 deg. east 8 perches; thence by lot of John Duncan south 29 deg east 3 2-10th perches; thence by land of I. Dewey south 61 deg west 6 2-10th perches, and thence on east side of said road north 48 deg. west 7 4-10th perches to the place of beginning, containing 30 9-10th perches of land, more measure.

Terms of Sale.—One fourth of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by Judgement Bond and Mortgage on premises.

JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.
Orphans' Court Sale agent.

Jan 13, 1849.

BUffalo Rectified Whiskey, Gin, Pork, Flour, Meal, Candles, Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by

BAKER & LYNCH.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. No. 121 Cheapside.

Found.

ON the ridge road between the house of Thos. Willis and Fairview, on Wednesday the 3d inst., half dozen large spoons, supposed to be silver. The owner can have them by calling on the subscriber, living in the village of Lockport, proving property and paying charges. W. C. WARNER.
Lockport, Jan. 13 1849. 3t3*

Plaster Plaster!

ONE hundred tons of Plaster for sale at the lowest prices, by H. CADWELL.

WHITE FISH. Any quantity of white fish in half bbls. for sale at reduced prices by JOHN B. COOK.

Brass Clocks.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various kinds, for sale by the Box or single one, very cheap by G. LOOMIS & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1848. State street.

Spectacles.

BLindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel and other Frames, an extensive assortment to select from, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.
Jan. 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Erie, on Friday the 24 day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of John V. L. Arthur, of in and to a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of McKean, Erie county and state of Pennsylvania, being part of a large tract in said township with the number 14—bounded and described as follows: On the West and North by the balance of the tract, on the East by the Waterford township line, and on the South by lot No. 17, containing *fifty* acres of land and allowance with the improvements. Taken in execution at the suit of B. H. Warder. MILES W. CAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. 3t33

Music.

A GOOD assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Fluinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets and Fifes, together with the best Guitar and Violin Strings in town. Also, Violin Bows, Bridges, Pegs, &c. &c. for sale cheap, by G. LOOMIS & Co.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

LAMPS.—Various patterns Solar and Camphene Lamps, lamp chimneys, shades and wicks. A few splendid sets of Girandoles, very low, at G. LOOMIS & CO's.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Frames, together with Plates of different sizes, for resetting old Frames. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie. Jan. 13, 1849.

GUNS & PISTOLS.—Double an I Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, Worms and Cutters, at G. LOOMIS & CO's.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

GOLD PENS—Of the different makes, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

Young's "Science of Government."

A BOOK FOR EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PERHAPS no knowledge in a government like ours is of more *practical importance*, than that which is so fully and systematically presented in this Book. It is admirably calculated to impart that *general knowledge* of the Political Affairs of our Country, which should be deemed an essential requisition in the education of *every Lover of Independent Government. The Book* is printed on good White Paper—well Bound—and contains about 370 Pages. For sale, by W. E. HEWSON, & CO.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. 3t

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to slaughter his Buffalo Cow, on Monday next, January 15th. Persons wishing some of the meat will leave word at A. King's Store, on State street, and they will be accommodated. THOS. WILLIS.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

THE Largest, Best and Cheapest Dictionary in the English Language, is confessedly Webster's. The entire work unabridged in 1 vol. crown quarto, 1452 pages with a portrait of the author, revised by Prof. Goodrich of Yale College. Price $6,00—*For Sale at the new Bookstore, by* W. E. HEWSON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

Wanted.

WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDON & SON.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

TEA, Sugar and Coffee are now selling off at cost and transportation, it's time, call and be satisfied. JOHN B. COOK.

CANDLES—Sperm and Tallow Candles for sale cheap as can be asked for, at JOHN B. COOK'S.

COD FISH—A large quantity of Cod Fish on hand and for sale by JOHN B. COOK.

VINEGAR—*Any amount of good Vinegar on hand to be sold* at 12½ cts. a gallon, at COOK'S.

Tobacco and Segars.

ANY person wishing to buy a good article of Tobacco and Segars can find the same, and at prices not to be disputed, only call and see if it's so. JOHN B. COOK.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1848.

1849. NEW CONCERN. 1849.

Grocery and Liquor Store at No 5, Bennett Block, Erie, Pa.

A LARGE quantity of Groceries and Liquors are for sale at reduced prices, until the opening of navigation. The stock of Groceries on hand consists of

Teas,	*Pepper. Sauce.*	*Ginger,*	*Molasses,*	*Cloves,*
Coffee,	*English Currants,*	*Pepper,*	*Nutmegs,*	*Cassia*
Sugars,	*Salts of Oil.*	*Spice.*	*W. Sp'd Oil,*	*Cigars.*
Cocoa.	*Sperm Candles,*	*Tobacco,*	*Raisins,*	*Snuff, etc.*

Wines and Liquors as follows: viz. Fourth proof, dark, and pale Brandy; Rum; Gin; old Monongahala Whiskey; Sweet, Port, Madeira and Malaga Wines. Also—Salt, Plaster and Fish.

All of the above articles are offered at cost, adding transportation, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Tavern keepers and others wishing to buy Groceries or Liquors, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices and qualities. This is the largest stock in the city, and will be sold at *a bargain*. Give us a call. JOHN B. COOK.
Erie, January 1, 1849. y31

SUGAR HOUSE Molasses selling for 37½ cts per gallon, at No 5, Bonnell Block, by JOHN B. COOK.
Jan. 1, 1848.

To the Honorable, the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Erie County
For Feb'y Term.

THE Petition of Wm. A. Besley, of Harborcreek township, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, at the house he now occupies, known as the half-way house. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or tavern, and will ever pray, &c. WM. A BESLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, in which the above named inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. A. Besly, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with House room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

John Dodge,	P. Elliott,	Ezra Throop,
Smith Whitney,	Calvin Throop,	Joseph Greenwood,
Ella Cowden,	G. T. Elliott,	Wm. S. Stinson,
Isaac Hiles, jr.,	James Bawley,	W Taggart

Harborcreek, Jan'y. 6, 1849. 3t34

PITTSBURGH STORE,

No. 2, FLEMING BLOCK, ERIE.

IN TIME FOR WINTER SUPPLY.—Alfred King has just opened, and will keep constantly for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, a well selected stock of Wet and Dry Groceries, consisting of every possible variety which he will be glad to dispose of to his friends and fellow-citizens on very reasonable terms.
Erie December 23, 1848. y32

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

NOW is the time for those intending to make presents to their friends, to call at the

Erie Daguerr'an Gallery,

and procure their Miniatures.

Likenesses beautifully executed and neatly set in *Frames, Cases, Gold Lockets, Bosom Pins, Finger Rings, &c.* Call and see.—Brooms over the Erie Bank. A. FLETCHER.
Erie, Dec. 23, 1848.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, *January 1, 1849.* Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say they are advertised. Two cents—the cost of advertising—is charged in addition to the regular possage.

Arbuckle P	Grabb Thomas F	Neff Frederick
Andrews Orson B	Goodrich Avery R	Nord John 2
Anderson Miss Syntha A	Harding Jaroam	Northupe Josiah
	Hays Mrs Mary	Nerbel Geo A
Anderson Rev R E	Hill Harrison	Owen Mrs Eliza
Adams Wilson 2	Henry R H	Owens Norton
Alexander Delilah	Hill F D	O'Brien Patrick
Allen James	Harper Blain & Gould	Olds P
Adams John C	Hegerich Julen	Puffer E
Adams Jacob	Hinsdale Sylvester D	Parmelee A R
Alexander Deacon	Heaver Daniel	Parmelee George
Anderson James	Hallman George	Pirreon Thomas
Adams Andrew M	*Harper Sanford*	Perkins Franklin
Akins Mrs Mary Ann	Hammon J W	Power J S
Atkins Derias	Heron John A	Peck *Charles S*
Brown Mrs Dorothea	Hampson Robert	Portmess John
Bly Miss Louisa	Hornby Mary	Peters Seth John
Brown P S	Hersby B	Quirke James
Brace Nathaniel	Harris Charles	Rhamond Mrs Sarah
Billy Mrs Mary	Hill Arthur O	Rice Mrs Mary
Brown Jonathan	Henry Miss Jane	Rice Miss Ornillia
Brown Ransome	Howk Martin	Read Wilbur
Breed Rev John	Hotton Jonas	*Riley Samuel*
Brooke Miss Mary	Hull John S	Reed Wilburn
Blackford Mrs Hannah	Horthorn Nancy Jane	Rice 2
	Haskins Wm	Rathbun Andrew J
Brucerin Corn Miss	Hooper Sanford A	Rice Sherman
Bradshaw Miss Hannah Jane	Hyde J R	Ricketson Charles W
	Hubbard Miss E	Reed Mrs Nancy
Baker William H	Hocking Isaac	Rhode Jacob
Bice William	Hoffman Jacob	Russel David
Bohon Carmell	Honghf L	Roberts Evin
Hartel Nicholas	Johnson Eliza	Rogers John L
Bateman Joseph S	Jorden Elizabeth	Roeford James
Birchard Delia	Jackson William	Roonson D G
Baker Charles 2	Jarvis Sidney S.	Robinson David G 2
Bartlet Charles H 2	Jones Jesse	Rogers *P.*
Barber Robt V	Johnson Mariah	Shattuck Mrs Chauncy
Barber Henry	Jackson John	Smith Mr
Barton J & I.	Jackson A W	Smith Henry
Bentley Martin	Jones Faulkner	Shields Charles
Ball Mr	Jewett Joshua	Sleeper C G
Belnap Morris	Jones C B	Scoullor James
Barnett Richard	Jones C C	Spang & Co Messrs
Barratt James E	Irish Horatio M	Scott Joseph B
Bonnett Geo G	Middaugh Martin B	Swift Homer or Rufus
Beamus James	Mahony Mrs Ellen	Smith Master Silas E
Beatly John	Metzler Miss Lucinda	Spaulding Wm
Bone Geo W	Myers John	Wilkins John M
Butler Charlott B	Mathews John	Williams W E
Butler Daniel 2	Mathews Mary J	Wilcox Miss Elizabeth
Bowman G	Marvin Eli S	Wilson Miss Mary J
Bowman Nancy Jane	Marvin Wesley	*Wager John B*
Byone James 2	Mason Mrs Pere B	Wakefield Nathan
Bowes M	Mellick Henry	Williams Mrs Elisia
Bonnell Mary	*Mellen C*	*Wilcox Elisha*
Burnett George	*Miner Daniel*	Webster Mrs Lydia A
Bourne George N	Moore John	Wood Salem
Clark Elizabeth	Malford Luther M	Wood Madison
Church C D	Musselman Miss Mary	Woodman Alexander
Cussman C	Mooney William	Young & Co *Messrs* B
Crosier D	Nicholson George	Young E B
Crosier Mary Ann	Nicholson A	
Clark William & Sib.		
Clark John & Co		
Church Amos		
Cannon Michael		
Carnegie David		
Carney Nelson		
Case Jas W		
Church Wm		
Case L B B		
Cochran Rodney 2		
Cutler L H		
Conine Leverett		
Coffee John		
Curtiss Mr		
Congdon John		
Consley Rufus		
Cole Chas		
Cutten Frederick		
Cossett I C		
Curtis Elizabeth		
Drake John		
Driscoll Daniels		
Davison Thos G		
Deabron Asahel		
Dewey Chas 2		
Deits George		
Davis Isaac		
Davis William		
Davies John T		
Dunn Lewis L		
Downing Thomas		
Dunbar James D 2		
Downer Miss P M		
Dorne John		
Dunn Mary		
Dunley Henry		
Eckert Zephaniah		
Ensign Daniel		
Eachus Miss Sidney		
Englehart C 4		
Ewing Henry		
Evans Robert		
Fitzpatrick John 2		
Fry Jacob		
Fry Clarrissa		
Faber Theodore		
Ferguson John		
Flynt Alvy		
Fish E		
Faulkins Mr		
Foskett Parker		
Fuly Hannah N		
Gallagher John		
Graves M W		
Gainesford Wm		
Gillman Rev C W		
Gray E B		
Godfry Etoner I		
Gillaspie Samuel		
Gallacken G		
Gross Felix		
Gaylord Mr		
Grant H V 2		
Graham Ebenezer		

GERMAN LETTERS.

Joseph Brenngartner	Jacob Zuhn	Michael Lederer
H Auton Beier	Joseph Kappes	Mr Laughman
Joseph Auton	John Kenk 2	Jakob Scolinger
Valentine Ackerman	Philip Hartman	Frederick August Schriber
Christoff Bloomer	Augustin Jenard	
Mr Difenbacher	Leon Kearer	Carl Schroder
Christof Bluiner	Mrs Charlarine Held	J G Schwab
Mr Diffenbacher	Christians Kurz	Miss Julia Birlsinger
Sibann Dietrich	Carl Haerdle	Christian Schontiead
Karl Decker	Louise Kaineke	Justus Schafer
D Adam Flayel	T K W Kuhne	Joseph Salinger
Fobias Egg	Jacob Kersher	Michael Senler
F Benj Giesse	Jacob H Steinhaner	Valentine Seultz
Johannes Hober and Adam Wite	Henry Hoklein	John Leipper
	Joh Georg Kaiser	Andeo Schleikers
Catherine Defendeler	Baltasep Yochim	John George Schlaaf
Ceim Ditrich	Gotleb Aurtze	Ferdinand Kichlman
Magdalena Garst	Michael Litin 2	H Rehr
WilhelenJugenheimer	Michael Muhl	Sebastian Rinderla
M J Ditrich	Hern Johann Porsch	Baltasar Shiler
Martin Gl iser	Georg Fred Long	S G Staudeker
Joh Ernst	S W Linde	Leonhaerd Wittman
Miss Th Daub	G T Muller	John Wagner 2
M A Eisendort	Ontharine Metzgar	Christian Zehnder
Casper Gloth	Mr Lederer	Vite Watchmaker

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.
Erie, Jan. 1 1848. 2t31

Custom House, District of Presque Isle,
ERIE, Pa. Dec. 23, 1848.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States until the 20th day of January 1849, for furnishing articles of SHIP CHANDLERY for the "United States Revenue Marine" vessels on Lake Erie for one year from *the first of* January, 1849. The contractor will be expected to furnish such articles as may be required for the use of such vessels from time to time. A schedule of the articles and form of proposals may be seen at this office. It is to be distinctly understood that no bid will be entertained from any person not actually engaged in the business, in which he *proposes to furnish*; and all bids should be transmitted, sealed, to the "Secretary of the Treasury," Washington City.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Collector.

Custom House, District of Presque Isle,
ERIE, Pa. Dec. 23, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the City of Washington, until the 20th day of January, 1849, for the supply of Rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Marine Vessels on Lake Erie, for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1849. The Ration for the Revenue service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

	POUNDS.										OUNCES.							Fractions of a PINT.		
	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Rice.	Beans or Peas.	Potatoes.	Pickles or Onions.	Vinegar.	Biscuit.	Soap.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.	Molasses.	Spirits.	Beans.	Molasses.	Spirits.
Sunday,	1		1		1				14	2	2	2								
Monday,		1		1					14	2	2	2								
Tuesday,	1		1						14	2	2	2	1	2						
Wednesday,		1			1				14	2	2	2								
Thursday,	1		1						14	2	2	2	1		2					
Friday,		1		1					14	2	2	2		2						
Saturday,	1		1			1		1	14	2	2	2	1			1				
Weekly quan'ty.	4	3	5	1	1	1		1	98	14	18	14	3	4	2	1		1	1	

The ratigns to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the Ration allowed in the naval service.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Collector.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions, of Erie County.

THE petition of Stephen Munger, of the Village of Albion township of Conneaut, county of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in the township of Conneaut. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. STEPHEN MUNGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Albion, township of Conneaut, in the county of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Stephen Munger, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Pearson Clark	James D. Robinson,	T. Robinson,
John Hunt,	James P. Faul,	Aaron Gary,

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞All communications must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, and to be limited to their immediate business.

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange) Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c., Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.

J. P. Wilson, M. D. Wm. P. Lattimore, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

Edwin J. Kelso, W. W. Loomis.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the New Depot, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. Loomis, T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern, Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,

County and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, near 7th, Erie.

April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

New Goods.

WE have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair. Thibet cloth, Cashmere and M de Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c., No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. Williams, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

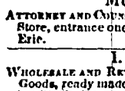
Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and drafts of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, of France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.

The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO

MEDICAL WORKS.



JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cleter, Fairier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them here at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue

Erie, June 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as Heavy flowered and striped Cashmeres, Monterey Plaids and Stripes Lenzeable Lustres, Shawls in great variety, Dress Trimmings Ladies' Collars, Cravats, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing in the way of goods can be found as cheap as the cheapest at [Oct. 20.] WRIGHT'S

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Complaint or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in his worst symptoms of an Ague fit, and simply put the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr. A. H. Christie—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severely, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and my nerves, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. Felter procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

My Dear Doctor,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor drew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss Vandekark, of this town, had all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him Christie's Belt, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Middletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. Christie, M. D., New-York.

☞Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 10, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment *must* be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement.

A. P. DURLIN.

Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS. Nov. 29, 1848. 29

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

KREBBIRDS & PATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—

1500	Cases of	Heaves,
2300	" "	Chronic Cough,
300	" "	Broken Wind,
5000	" "	Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 16 days, and to cure an ordinary case—thus it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one dollar's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a lame, horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the 'Patterall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 500 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of 'Patterall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe the cure to be permanent. As a medicine for horses, I believe it is all it is recommended for.

O. S. BALL, Farmer.

Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 21, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

MESSRS. GOUGH & KETCHUM—GENTS.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for it an article called "Heave Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," as it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Patterall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars more* for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,

J. BURLINGAME.

"CAUTION."—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Patterall."

None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, or Six for five dollars. Prepared and and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 119 Fulton Street, N. Y. Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.

Nov. 25, 1848. 6m28

School Books.

SANDER'S Primary and Pictorial Primer,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
Town's Speller, Definer and Analyser,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
Arithmetics—Thomson's Mental and Practical, Adams', Davies', Smith's and Colburn's,
Grammars—Bullion's Kirkham's, Smith's and Browns,
Geographies—Mitchell's with Atlas, Olney's do., Smith's do., Morse's Quarto Geography, Farley's do., Goodrich's do., Mitchell's do.
Algebras—Davies', Thomson's and Robinson's,
Philosophy—Comstock's, Olmstead's and Phelps',
Physiology—Cutler's, Comstock's and Taylor's,
Astronomy—Burritt's and Olmstead's,
Geology—Hitchcock's,
Classics—Grammers, Lexicons and Reading Books in the Latin, Greek, German, French and Italian,
Histories—Willard's, Wigo's, Cates', Goodrich's,
Rhetoric—Newman's, Boyd's and Blair's,
Astronomical Maps, Writing Books, Port Folios, States, Pencils, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink &c., for sale wholesale and retail at the New Book Store, W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Nov. 18, No. 2 Reed House.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to exchanged for wool at the following rates. For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs. to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimere of the same colors at 20 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 25 cts. per yard

North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on North Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tombs tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish anything in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*; all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other house in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.

1 tie, June 10, 1848. 4

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Bregha, Turkish Wool, Broche, Crape, Cloth, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at Sept. 20, C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Toile de Paris Merinos, satin stripe Grenadine and Changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and chenneville Lustres, striped and plaid Mohairs, figured, printed and embroidered Cashmeres, (the latter styles,) together with a great variety of French and English de Laines, &c. &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.

Sept. 29, 1848.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which his old customers and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "brushed up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call, Shop at his dwelling, 5th street near the Canal.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 3m30

NEW Temperance Tale; Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will save cost by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. MATTHIAS MAYER.

May 12. coût

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,

Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. GARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of French street

Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

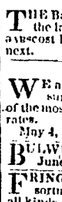
Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wetherham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cashmere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS. Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commecial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Flue and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.

May 10, 1848. 1

999 LBS. Canwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
珠生正

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices.	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block,

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.

June 30, 1848.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

☞S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

Erie, July 11, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils & c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for us to enumerate—so we advise the ladies and gentlemen to call and view for themselves, for magnifying *em all* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,

July 11, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Leopold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,

July 11, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 11, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices! by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

Erie, July 11, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, May 12, 1848.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock on Canal Basin. Bills will be given for the, find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDALE.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price. RICHD. O. HULBERT.

Erie, July 29, 1848. 1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.

M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

New Goods.

A CHOICE LOT of French Thibets, of all colors, for Ladies' Cloaks, received per Express, for sale cheap by ALLEN & COIT

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

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